DEVELOPMENT ETHICS FOR THAMIZH WIKISOURCE PROJECT

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Publisher's Blurb

Development Ethics for Thamizh Wikisource Project is a comprehensive and forward-looking guide to the systematic growth of Tamil Wikisource—an open, collaboratively curated digital library dedicated to the preservation, enrichment, and dissemination of Tamil literature. This work charts a clear and practical roadmap for addressing the platform's current challenges while unlocking its vast future potential.

The book proposes well-defined strategies for automating repetitive and time-consuming editorial tasks—such as the cleanup of page headers and footers—ensuring a consistent, professional standard across the entire corpus. It emphasizes the need to verify and validate the large backlog of unreviewed pages, thereby improving both the quality and reliability of the repository.

One of its unique contributions is the introduction of structured, research-ready data models for core Tamil literary works, including the ancient Sangam texts like **Natrinai** and **Ainkurunuru**. These models provide an organized framework for indexing primary sources, commentaries, translations, and related scholarly research, enabling seamless integration into academic, linguistic, and computational analysis.

Going beyond editorial improvements, the book highlights the role of Python-based automation tools in reducing manual workload, enhancing accuracy, and making processes reproducible. It encourages building bridges between Tamil Wikisource and the wider Wikimedia ecosystem—linking works to Wikidata for structured metadata, feeding word forms to Wiktionary, and enriching relevant Wikipedia articles.

Partnerships with libraries, archives, and academic institutions are presented as key enablers for expanding the collection, filling bibliographic gaps, and securing free-license materials for public benefit. By combining traditional literary scholarship with the efficiency of modern digital tools, the editors outline a vision where Tamil Wikisource evolves into a benchmark for other

language communities, setting high standards in both editorial excellence and technical innovation.

This is not merely a book about improving a digital library—it is a blueprint for cultural preservation, community collaboration, and sustainable digital heritage development, offering both the inspiration and the tools needed to carry Tamil Wikisource into the next decade of growth.

— Editors

Introduction

Tamil Wikisource has evolved far beyond a simple digital archive—it is now a living, expanding research library, where the richness of Tamil literary heritage meets the precision of modern information technology. It serves as a bridge between centuries-old manuscripts and the possibilities of the digital age, enabling not only reading and preservation but also advanced computational analysis, linguistic research, and educational integration.

Over the past years, dedicated volunteers and contributors have digitized and proofread thousands of works, creating a foundation of over two lakh pages. Yet, this is just the beginning. A considerable portion of these pages still awaits verification, and many suffer from formatting inconsistencies, incomplete metadata, and gaps in bibliographic documentation. These shortcomings reduce discoverability, limit integration with research platforms, and slow down educational use.

The path forward must be both strategic and scalable. The next stage in Tamil Wikisource's growth calls for a deliberate shift towards **efficiency, precision, and long-term sustainability**. This can be achieved through:

1. **Automation at scale** – Repetitive editorial tasks such as header/footer cleanup, uniform page numbering, and standardizing section headings can be automated using adaptable Python-based tools. Such automation not only reduces human error but also frees contributors to focus on more intellectually valuable editorial work like critical annotations and source verification.
2. **Verification as a measurable goal** – The backlog of unverified pages can be transformed into a well-defined project with clear metrics. Public dashboards, periodic "verification sprints," and contributor recognition programs will encourage steady progress. This ensures that every page published on Tamil Wikisource meets a consistent quality standard.
3. **Data-driven tabulations for key literary works** – For core texts like *Natrinai* and *Ainkurunuru*, structured data tables can record multiple versions, commentaries, translations, research theses, and related

studies. Such tabulations can serve as **ready-made research datasets** for linguists, historians, educators, and students, enabling advanced applications such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) and cross-textual analysis.

4. **Closing provenance and bibliographic gaps** – Each digital text should carry its complete source lineage, from original publication details to licensing information. This establishes academic credibility and protects the cultural and intellectual integrity of the works.
5. **Deep integration with the Wikimedia ecosystem** – By linking Tamil Wikisource entries to Wikidata, relevant Wikipedia articles, and Tamil Wiktionary entries, the reach and utility of the texts expand significantly. This creates a multilingual network of knowledge, where Tamil literature can be studied and appreciated globally.

To elevate Tamil Wikisource into a **research-grade digital heritage platform**, the following database expansion strategies should be considered:

- **Comprehensive Metadata Enrichment** – Ensure every text entry includes author details, period classification, genre tags, linguistic features, and thematic keywords for advanced search and filtering.
- **Version Control and Comparative Analysis** – Store multiple editions of the same work, enabling side-by-side comparison for scholarly studies.
- **Integration with External Digital Repositories** – Link Tamil Wikisource entries with other open-access archives, university repositories, and cultural heritage databases to expand resource interconnectivity.
- **Crowdsourced Data Annotation** – Enable contributors to tag themes, identify rare words, or provide contextual notes, thus enriching the dataset collaboratively.
- **APIs for Research Access** – Provide structured API endpoints for researchers and developers to access Tamil Wikisource data programmatically for NLP and AI-based studies.

- **Automated Linguistic Indexing** – Use AI tools to automatically generate glossary entries, morphological breakdowns, and frequency analyses for literary works.
- **Thematic Digital Exhibitions** – Curate virtual collections on topics such as "Women in Tamil Literature" or "Tamil Epics," combining Wikisource texts with multimedia resources.

By combining **scholarly rigor**, **technological innovation**, and **community participation**, Tamil Wikisource can position itself not merely as a repository of scanned pages but as the **central knowledge hub for Tamil literature worldwide**. With a strong focus on database enrichment, automation, and interconnectedness, it can become the definitive model for how a language's literary heritage is preserved, expanded, and shared in the digital era.

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Python Automated wikisource header or footer development

Abstract

Tamil Wikisource is one of the best projects of the Wikimedia Foundation. This project works like an online library. This project is a repository of free content containing original works. It also serves as an online collection. Currently, there are over 2468 books in the Tamil Wikisource collection. This collection contains a wide variety of books covering a broad range of subjects, including Sangam literature, devotional literature, folklore literature, history, linguistics, a scientific encyclopedia, mathematics, science, art, creative art, grammar, travelogue, and biography. This project can be easily contributed to. Anyone can upload books of their choice. Uploaded books can be edited. Edited pages can be improved and comment on the development of the project.

This project is a valuable record of the Tamil language and culture. This project has been started in 2003. As of 2023, the website has over 350,000 pages. A few pages are missing in some of the books in this project. This project is actively used as an important place for modern computer data processing. It is an undeniable fact that Tamil Wikisource has also played a role in the development of present day Google Optical Character Recognition.

After creating a user account on this Wikisource, books can be uploaded or edited. In order to upload a book, one must download it to his computer. After converting it to a PDF file, it could be uploaded to Wikisource. While uploading, one must be aware of the copyright information. The process of

editing an uploaded book involves searching for the book, viewing its pages, making the necessary edits, and then saving the changes. This project, which has been improved by various volunteers, includes a wide range of classical Tamil works, such as Tolkappiyam, Nannul, Thirukkural, Silappathikaram, Manimekalai, Kambaramayanam, Sangam literature, and devotional literature. While this project is contributing to the development of the Tamil language and the spread of Tamil literature, it is also noteworthy that it is functioning as a big data repository for the development of artificial intelligence in Tamil. Since all the books in it are open source and free content, they are available to everyone without any restrictions. However, 286,926 pages are still unverified. In addition, over 200,000 pages do not have headers or footers. The number of pages will increase as more books are uploaded, and the need for improvement will continue to grow. Automating this process will reduce the time it takes. The Python language will be of great help for this. This research article aims to develop a technique to automatically improve the headers or footers of pages using Python programming.

Keywords: Wikisource, Header, Footer, Python, Technical development, Wiki projects, wikipedia

Introduction:

Wikisource is currently evolving into an important project. In other words, it can be said that people are now beginning to realize the significance of that project. One of the applications of this project is Google Optical Character Recognition. Since it has been used since the beginning, it is not an exaggeration to say that today's technology has become more than 98% efficient. However, this project and the development of tools through it also need a lot of demand. On the other hand, automated techniques are needed to improve the hundreds of data points in this project. One of them is the header and footer. This article attempts to explain this technique.

Wikisource and Header-footer:

Wikisource is a free, open-source encyclopedia. It was founded in 1995 by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger. Wikisource currently has over 21 million pages in over 73 languages. All pages in Wikisource are in the public domain and contain a variety of subject-matter ideas, including books, articles, poems, newspaper articles, musical pieces, plays, films, and television. Wikipedia is freely accessible to the public, and anyone can view, edit, or create new pages at any time. The content on Wikipedia is licensed under the CC BY-SA 4.0 license, which allows reuse of the content but requires attribution to the source. Wikisource is a powerful tool for spreading knowledge and culture. It makes information on a wide range of topics easily accessible. It also provides a way for users to connect with others from all over the world.

The uses of Wikisource are as follows:

Education: Wikisource is a valuable resource that can help educators and students improve the learning environment. It provides information on a wide range of topics, and users can also create their own content.

Research: Wikipedia is a valuable resource for researchers to conduct their research. It provides information on a wide range of topics, and users can share their own research findings.

Culture: Wikisource is a valuable resource for learning about and sharing culture. It provides information on a wide variety of cultures, from the largest and most well-known to the smallest and most obscure. Users can also share their own knowledge and experiences about culture

Wikisource is a growing project, and it is constantly being updated with new content. Anyone who wants to contribute to Wikisource can simply register on the website and start helping out. More than two

lakh pages in Wikisource are still missing headers or footers. It would be a waste of time to try to do this manually. The amount of documentary data available for the Tamil language will not increase. Therefore, automatic methods for increasing this data have become increasingly important. The following Python programs have been used for the header and footer tasks to be carried out.

1. Wikisource: Python 3 program/Header number in the middle

2. Wikisource: Python 3 program/Footer number in the middle

But this alone is not enough.

Python Techniques for Header and Footer Data Enhancement:

Header and Footer Work in Wikisource uses the following techniques:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
## I use Python language libraries.
import பைவிக்கிமூலம்0,time,re
## ---------- மாறிலிகளை, அமைத்துக் கொள்கிறேன் ----------
பைவிமூ = பைவிக்கிமூலம்0
விளைவிடு = print
## This program will not run on the following pages only. Only Urls number should be written. Don't write that.
தொடக்கயெண் = 15
முடிவெண் = 20 #135
## The difference between the page number of the e-book and the printed page number is the difference between the page number and the printed page number.
அச்செண்வேறுபாடு = 0
அட்டவணை = 'சிவகாமியின் செல்வன்'
## Also check line 42. Because one part is here and the other part is there.
```

OverlayInput1 = OverlayRemove + singleInteger + str(sideString) + '}} {{rule}}</noinclude>' The pointer inside the program
= str(pageStr) automatically appends the number to the printed page.
மேலடிவார்ப்புருத்தொடக்கம் = '{{rhll'
மேலடிவார்ப்புருமுடிவு = 'l}}'
ஒற்றையெண்தரவு = ''
Also check line 62 because one part should be placed here and the other part should be placed there. ## OverlayInput2 = OverlayRemove + '{{rhl' + str(string) + double integer + '</noinclude>'
இரட்டையெண்தரவு = ''
கோடிடு = பைவிமூ.கோடிடு(எண்ணிக்கை=40)
முடிந்தது = பைவிமூ.முடிவிடு()
காத்திருப்புநொடிகள் = 60
தொடக்கமுடிவெண்நொடி = பைவிமூ.தொடக்கமுடிவெண்நொடி(தொடக்கயெண்,முடிவெண்,காத்திருப்புநொடிகள்)
விளைவிடு(தொடக்கமுடிவெண்நொடி)
I convert the required pages into a Python list. sidebar = byvmoo.pageName(table,start,end,'') for page in sidebar:
From the sidebar, I take each page to change.
    உரலி = பைவிமூ.உரலியிடு(பக்கம்)
    பக்கம்எண் = பைவிமூ.எடுபக்கம்எண்(பக்கம்)
    பக்கஅச்செண் = பைவிமூ.எடுபக்கஅச்செண்(பக்கம்,அச்செண்வேறுபாடு)
    பக்கஅச்செண்ணுரை = str(பக்கஅச்செண்)
    பக்கத்தரவு = பைவிமூ.எடுபக்கத்தரவு(பக்கம்)
    பக்கத்தரவு = உரலி.text
    மேலடிநடுத்தரவு = பைவிமூ.எடுமேலடிநடுத்தரவு(பக்கத்தரவு)
    விளைவிடு(கோடிடு + '\n' + str(உரலி) + '\n' + கோடிடு + '\n')

    if int(பக்கம்எண்) % 2 != 0 :
        விளைவிடு('--------- இருக்கும் ஒற்றையெண் கீழடி --------- ')

```
            கீழடி1 = பைவிமூ.எடுகீழடி(பக்கத்தரவு)
            கீழடிபின்னொட்டுநீக்கு =
கீழடி1.replace('</noinclude>','').replace('\n','')
            விளைவிடு(கீழடி1 + '\n' + கோடிடு)
            கீழடிஆய்வு1 =
கீழடிபின்னொட்டுநீக்கு.split('<noinclude>')[-1]
            விளைவிடு(கீழடிஆய்வு1)
            கீழடிஆய்வு2 = len(கீழடிஆய்வு1)
            விளைவிடு(கீழடிஆய்வு2)
            if கீழடிஆய்வு2 == 0:
                விளைவிடு('கீழடியில் தரவு இல்லை \n\n
--------- மாறிய இரட்டையெண் கீழடி ---------\n')
                கீழடிஉள்ளீடு1 = கீழடிபின்னொட்டுநீக்கு +
மேலடிவார்ப்புருத்தொடக்கம் + பக்கஅச்செண்ணுரை +
ஒற்றையெண்தரவு + மேலடிவார்ப்புருமுடிவு + '</noinclude>'
                விளைவிடு(கீழடிஉள்ளீடு1)
                time.sleep(காத்திருப்புநொடிகள்)

                பக்கத்தரவுபுதிது =
மேலடிநடுத்தரவு.replace('\n','\n\n') + கீழடிஉள்ளீடு1
                உரலி.text = பக்கத்தரவுபுதிது
                கீழடிஉள்ளீடுs1 =
கீழடிஉள்ளீடு1.replace('<noinclude>','').replace('</noinclude>','').replace('
</noinclude>','')
                விளைவிடு(கீழடிஉள்ளீடுs1)
                உரலி.save(கீழடிஉள்ளீடுs1)

            elif கீழடிஆய்வு2 != 0:
                விளைவிடு('கீழடியில் தரவு உள்ளது')

        elif int(பக்கம்எண்) % 2 == 0 :
            விளைவிடு('---------  இருக்கும்  இரட்டையெண்
கீழடி  --------- ')
            கீழடி2 = பைவிமூ.எடுகீழடி(பக்கத்தரவு)
```

```
                கீழடிபின்னொட்டுநீக்கு =
கீழடி2.replace('</noinclude>','').replace('\n','')
                விளைவிடு(கீழடி2 + '\n' + கோடிடு)
                கீழடிஆய்வு1 =
கீழடிபின்னொட்டுநீக்கு.split('<noinclude>')[-1]
                விளைவிடு(கீழடிஆய்வு1)
                கீழடிஆய்வு2 = len(கீழடிஆய்வு1)
                விளைவிடு(கீழடிஆய்வு2)
                if கீழடிஆய்வு2 == 0:
                        விளைவிடு('கீழடியில் தரவு இல்லை \n\n
--------- மாறிய இரட்டையெண் கீழடி ---------\n')
                        கீழடிஉள்ளீடு2 = கீழடிபின்னொட்டுநீக்கு
+ மேலடிவார்ப்புருத்தொடக்கம் + பக்கஅச்செண்ணுரை +
இரட்டையெண்தரவு + மேலடிவார்ப்புருமுடிவு + '</noinclude>'
                        விளைவிடு(கீழடிஉள்ளீடு2)
                        time.sleep(காத்திருப்புநொடிகள்)

                        பக்கத்தரவுபுதிது2 =
மேலடிநடுத்தரவு.replace('\n','\n\n') + கீழடிஉள்ளீடு2
                        உரலி.text = பக்கத்தரவுபுதிது2
                        கீழடிஉள்ளீடுs2 =
கீழடிஉள்ளீடு2.replace('<noinclude>','').replace('</noinclude>','').replace('
</noinclude>','')
                        விளைவிடு(கீழடிஉள்ளீடுs2)
                        உரலி.save(கீழடிஉள்ளீடுs2)
                elif கீழடிஆய்வு2 != 0:
                        விளைவிடு('கீழடியில் தரவு உள்ளது')
விளைவிடு(முடிந்தது)
```

The technique should be adapted to the book and written to perform those tasks. If the headers and footers of books are taken into account, they will fall into a few patterns. Based on that, they can be generalized and written as common code to improve all pages.

Conclusion:

Through this article, the development of the header and footer in Wikisource can be understood. This technique alone is not enough; various other techniques are also needed. Reference books like encyclopedias have two columns on a page. With this division, the document becomes even more special. These techniques are used not only for Tamil, but also for documents in more than 72 languages.

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2

E-content development for Natrinai resource in ta.Wikisource

Abstract

The scheme Wiki source is widely being used across 72 Languages. Among this Tamil Wiki source is an online library scheme which belongs to the Wikimedia Trust. This serves as the e- library sharing the license of the original sources of books. Anyone interested in this scheme can enrol themselves and shall upload, make corrections and post suggestions on updating the books. More than 2468 Tamil books are made available to the users through this Tamil Wiki source scheme. The collection spans above 3.5 lakhs pages comprising various books from Sangam Literature, Bhakti Literature, Literature from countryside (Folk Literature or Folklore), History, Science, Travelogues and History of Life. It can be noted that the data encircling the Literature from ancient Tamil culture which deals with the antiquity of Tamil Language is very minimal. It is evident from the fact that “Natrinai " has only one authentic source for reference, as secondary sources and as any data associated with it. The data that is available to us has no proper substantiation on the source of the data available. Also there arises a question on the minimal attribution to the number of the books associated with Natrinai. What would be the best possible solution to this. Should we not think about its development? Hence through his study it is mandated on the importance of identifying at least the free licensed books from the Wiki source. It is the duty of the Volunteers. This study brings these key notes to the Limelight. This can be achieved by accumulating all the scarce

information that are available form publishing houses and other significant centres that could result in finding the gap in updating the information about a particular book and make it notable. Studies like this play a pivotal role in fetching Linguistic Data and information for the sake of enhancing one's knowledge of Language and Linguistic grounds. This accumulation of information paves the way for the future studies on cognitive technology or in the research on the nature of Languages in the days to come. Hence, this study deals with the list of books and sources that are associated with Natrinai and are not available in Wiki source platform and the significance of updating those sources in the platform.

Keywords: Wikisource, Natrinai, Source, version.

Introduction

Wiki source opened the Window of wisdom enabling the access to E-content based in Tamil language. This is an ardent responsibility of the researchers and enthusiasts pertaining to Tamil Language and Literature to employ their labour to develop the resources available for Tamil Language. Since the days of Tholkaapiyam, and ranging to various greats of literature have been treasured for centuries together and in a similar way it is the need of the hour to safeguard the available resources through the medium of internet as E- media. Stressing on this fact, this study delves upon the significance of structuring the resources for Natrinai on the historical basis of Tamil Literature and the guidelines on uploading the same in the E-platform of Wiki source.

Natrinai and its Uniqueness

Natrinai is a part of Sangam Literature and has its place in the literary text of EttuThogai which is a collection of songs based on Akam poems. Natrinai comprises 400 poems differing in length between 9

and 12 lines respectively. Among the 400 poems, poem no 234 is not found [15].

- Important text on subjective Poetry
- Portrays various stages of love in a vivid manner
- Equipped with rich literary devices like Iraicci, Metaphor and Ullurai
- Vital documentation in understanding the culture and society of its time. [15]

Love in Natrinai

Natrinai being a collection of Subjective poetry is flooded with information giving vantage perspective on Love. The Poetic greats of the age have skilfully carved the innate feelings of Love at various stages and depicted in their poetry.

Initial stages of Love

Natrinai beholds a number of poetries on the initial stages of the happiness of Love. The initial stage were the lovers meet one another and fall in love; the stage where lovers live with instances of their first meeting relishing their cherished moments of seeing their loved one and reluctant patience and longingness in waiting to see each other. [15]

Blossoming Stage in Love

One of the important stages in the blossoming of Love is separation. This also has an inherent part in Natrinai. The stage of separation of lovers; stage of suffering due to the separation; stage of reminiscence of their happy days during their separation and the feeling of missing each other is eloquently penned as poems.

Final Stage of Love

Poems about the profound state of love where the lovers join together in harmony is also found in Natrinai. The stage where the lovers hold hands and join together; the stage where they express their love towards each other after their joining; the optimistic ideology on the happy life they will be leading once after they join with each other are represented in the poems of Natrinai.

Significance of Literary Device in Natrinai

Natrinai is Equipped with rich literary devices like Iraicci, Metaphor and Ullurai.

- **Simile**

Natrinai is filled with extraordinary comparisons throughout the text. Great comparisons of Love with that of natural elements like Birds, flowers, Moon, stars make the poems exceptional.

- **Metaphor**

Metaphor is signifying one aspect with something else. The poems of Natrinai are rich in metaphorical references. The feeling of Love is signified with association of flowers, birds, moon and stars.

- **Imagery**

Imagery is bringing an object to the readers by kindling their sensory with description on the shape, structure, colour and taste. One can sense exquisite use of imagery in the poems of Natrinai. The expression of love by associating it with the taste, shape, structure and colour of flowers, birds, moon and stars makes the poem admiringly beautiful.

It is the need of the hour to upgrade such a important literary work. In order levy weightage of this very fact some of important facets on Natrinai as provided by Google Bard is furnished here. Also, when the user uses the keyword “Natrinaiyin Olaisuvadigal” to search in Google Bard, the responses are as follows.

The response from Google Bard for “Natrinaiyin Olaisuvadigal”- A Note

The Palm leaf manuscripts of Natrinai can be seen in different places including

- Educational Institutions
    - Library of Chennai University
    - Library of Madurai Kamaraj University
    - Library of Trichi University
    - Library of Madurai Tamil Sangam
- Temples
    - Library of Thivarur Panjavarneshwara Temple
    - Library of Thiruvannamali Annamalaitar Temple
    - Library of Thirunelveli Vadamalaiyar Temple
- Personal Collections

Significance of Palm leaf manuscripts of Natrinai

- It serves as evidence of the fact that those were written during the Sangam age.
- It is an important documentation in understanding the authenticity of the Literature.
- It signifies the antiquity and rich cultural, heritage and sound knowledge in literacy of Tamil Language.

Safeguarding the Palm leaf manuscripts of Natrinai

The Palm leaf Manuscripts of Natrinai accounts for a very rare and valuable aspect. Henceforth it is mandated to safeguard it. The following measures are taken in safeguarding it.

- The Maintenance of these is handled with utmost care.
- They are placed at distance out of hand reach hence limiting the physical access.
- They are continuously monitored and are always under surveillance.

The Palm leaf manuscripts of Natrinai is a treasured wealth and safeguarding it becomes a crucial part in safeguarding Tamil Language.

Natrinai in Webs

The availability of Natrinai as in print media is very commendable and no other form the same shall be found in web is the bitter truth which unravelled during this study. The simplest form of explanations for Natrinai in E- media and translations including etymological texts are available on the web. Tamil Online Educational forum facilitates the explanation of Pinnathoorar in the form of print medium. With Natrinai as primary source there are many notes regarding the statements along with a note on the author available in the websites. But only 12 poems are available on the Wiki source platform.

This is not just the status of Natrinai, also other tamil literary works of Ethhi Thogai including Kurunthogai, Pathitru Pathu, Pari padal along with ancient tamil classical books, the lateral books literature and grammar in tamil language have very minimal sources in Wiki source platform. Uploading these important texts in the E- media Wiki source would be the compelling stap forward. This is the important work of

converting the manuscripts to print media for longevity and transferring that in turn into E- content for accessibility across the globe is the significance of this step.

Natrinai – The Text and Editions

Among the many who contributed in writing the explanations and secondary sources on Natrinai Pinathoorar. A. Narayanasamy Iyer and Narrator Avvai Su. Duraisami pillai are highly notable. The text on Natrinai by Pinathoorar was published in1915. It would be the right way to Homage to Pinathoorar by digitising the texts of Natrinai in Wiki source and acknowledge his labour in converting Natrinai to print media before days of Independence.

Honoured with the title Narrator, Avvai Su. Duraisami has written detailed textual notes on various important Tami literary texts including Natrinai, Aingurunooru, Pathitrupathu and Puranannooru. The texts of Avvai. Su. Duraisami is already nationalised. In his text, he has explained the setting of Natrinai is narrated as that of a story.

Puliyoorkesigan has written explanations based on the pre existing explanations from the predecessors for the texts of Sangam Literature, Pathinen Keezhkanankku. His texts also fall under the list of books which were nationalised.

Among the three, the works of Puliyoorkesigan are updated in Wiki source and the works of the other two shall also be uploaded in the platform. This shall ensure in strengthening the resources on Natrinai in the E- platform as the textual expertise of these renowned writers have its own essence of uniqueness offering vantage perspective to the texts.

Pinnathoorar Text: Natrinai

The text of Pinnathoorar on Natrinai can be equated to an exclusive encyclopedia of Natrinai. His texts comprise information on Poets, hidden meanings, metaphorical references, uses, statements of individuals on notes, explanations and **etymology** of the texts pertaining to Natrinai and are segregated under different traits. These factors make his works a highly treasurable source on understanding Natrinai. By uploading this treasured text in Wiki source helps in achieving greater purpose of the text and form the basis of strengthening the e-content of Natrinai.

Narrator's Text: Residence and Epigraphy

The text of Narrator Avvai Su. Duraisamy holds information on historical information, Nativity of poets, epigraphical evidence on the places covered in the book. The citations of Ancient Tamil names of the ancestors, name of the places are detailed with epigraphical evidence in his work. Having such an affluent text in Wikki source makes it important not only for Natrinai but also serves useful to readers and scholars pertaining to names of ancient people and places.

While updating his text in Wiki source, enabling the click option on Names of location, towns, and peoples can also improve the data on Natrinai along with Tamil Language in general.

Puliyoor Kesigan' Text: 20th Century Linguistics

Puliyoor Kesigan's text differs from the text of the other two on the linguistic basis of the 20th century. Also, his texts put forth the important information from the poem in the beginning of the poem, thus making it unique. This text also details the syllables of the poems used and defines it by segregating it on syllables for better understanding.

Murray Version: Natrinai Sources

“This version of Natrinai published in 1957 was work done by Murray S. Rajam along with team comprising Vaiyaburi Pillai and other publishers who compared the pre existing texts and published this new version”. Vaiyaburi pillai was one of leading members who were part of this compilation. No meter was followed and this version was drafted in such a way to make it available for everyone to have it in a more readable and much simpler form. Words are separated on the basis of needed ensuring easy readability. Hence uploading this version will enable everyone to read Natrinai from Wiki source.

Perumazhai Pulavar Text:

Perumazhai Pulavar Po. Ve. Somasundaranar is one of the important writers of the 21st century. He has written detailed texts explaining the books of Sangam Literature in Contemporary language. He has also contributed to Pinathoorar text’s later editions by adding explanations wherever needed. This work was published by Saiva Sidhanth Publishing corporation. Nationalising the works of Perumazhai Poet is brought to the forefront in recent times. Once after Nationalising, his works shall also be updated in Wiki source.

Literary Treasure: Feast of Natrinai

Despite concentrating on various versions, text and sources of Natrinai, “Natrinai Virundhu” (Feast of Natrinai) written by Ka. Govindan collectively compiles all the important information from Natrinai and presents it to the readers in the form of essays. This work is also Nationalised. While the typography of this work in Wiki source is completed, the proof reading of the same is pending.

Natrinai in Wikisource

Wiki source contains five books associated with Natrinai. Of which four books are available with the original source (primary source) and

the other is available only as a textual documentation without its original source. It was only on December 30, 2023 that a separate section comprising the five books of Natrinai was found and made available. Also, the necessity of updating can be understood from the above cited information. The process and guidelines of upgrading text that are about to be written in the future will also have to be concentrated.

Improving Tabulation of Natrinai

This study also emphasises on spreading awareness on the importance of not limiting the documents associated with Natrinai within the purview of print media.

The detailing on the tabulation of documents on Natrinai shall be as follows.

- Natrinai in Palm Leaf Manuscripts
    - Primary Source of the Manuscripts
    - Secondary Source of the Manuscripts
- Natrinai as printed books
    - Primary text
    - Secondary texts
        - Older Texts
        - Textuality
        - Contemporary text
- Research books (Theses)
        - Comparison of Indian languages
        - Comparison of Foreign languages
        - Comparison of Dravidian languages
        - Comparison within Tamil language, literature and Grammar text
- Translational Studies

This way of tabulation or arrangement will prove effective to any period in time. An attempt to arrange a table shall be made. We should also remember the tabulation method of Mu. Va while doing this, as his explanation says,

“Tamil literary history shall be distinguished in different ways where people from other linguistic backgrounds should be able to understand the Literary works in Tamil and such should be the arrangement made and prepared as follows.

Old Age

- Sangam Literature: From 500.B. C to 200 AD comprising of Agam and Puram
- Moral Literature:From 100 A. D to 500 AD comprising of Thirukkural, Kaarnaarpathu and also including the books of venba muthollayiram
- Dual Epics: From 100 AD to 500 AD
- Includes Silapathikaram, Manimekalai, etc.
- Medieval Age
- Bhakthi Literature: From 600 AD to 900 comprising the poems and songs of Naayanmaars and Aazhvaars.
- Diverse Books: 700 AD to 1300
- Epics: From 500 AD to 1200 AD composed of Jain and Buddhist books like Perumkadhai, Seevaga Sindhamani, also includes the works of Sekkizhar, Avvaiyaar and Ula Barani Pillai Tamil.
- Grammar books such as Irayanar Kalaviyal etc.
- Textbooks: From 1200 AD to 1500 AD comprising Ilampooranaar and Perasiriyar.
- Vaishnava explanatory books, Saiva Siddhanta books, short books and Thani Padalgal

- Puranic Literature: From 1500 AD to 1800 AD comprising Puranas, Thalapuranas, Islamic Literature, Christian Literature from Veeramamunivar and the development of Prose works.

Nineteenth Century:

- Including Christian Literature, Ramalinganaar, Vedhanayagar, development of Novel and Essays.
- Present Age:
- Christian Literature:
- Bharathi, Kalki, Pudhipithan, Short Stories, Novels, Plays, Biographies, Essays and research works (Thesis)".

While this method of tabulation and arrangements is widely acceptable, new tabulation methodologies shall be postulated keeping the library situations would add feasibility.

Influence of Updating Natrinai

Wiki source serves as a platform of sources strengthening educational sources, thus enabling Tamil natural and language related research. Despite this, Wiki source facilitates it as a library for Scholars from across the globe from different universities to undertake their research works. Also, the positive impact of Wiki source are,

- Enables research work to bloom continuously on Natrinai
- Enable research on comparative literature of Indian language to strive in a smoother phase.
- Smooth conduct of comparative literature of Global languages.
- Fetch data for research on the Nature of Languages.
- Usage of words from Natrinai in the schemes of Wiktionary.
- Enriching the data Wiki medium.

- Create new essays in Wikipedia.
- Instrument data distribution from Natrinai.
- Creating new software related to Natrinai.
- Instrumentation on Natrinai learning and Teaching platforms.

Conclusion

Ancient Tamil words strive as the treasure of Ancient Tamil Literature. Ancestors have safeguarded it from two thousand years of invasions, genocides and technological advancements and preserved it to the present day. Updating these resources in digital medium and chiefly in Wiki source would be an analogy to preservation in a safety wallet. This purpose shall be served by updating the above furnished books to Wiki source and improving the data on Natrinai.

Hence from all these explanations, one can conclude that the researches scattered on different places with Natrinai as its base shall be brought under one roof – Tamil Wiki source, which acts as the Treasured Library. When this takes shape, Tamil Wiki source shall be the fore runner among the 72 other Wiki source schemes. It is evident that with History of Tamil literature as a basis, will pave the way for the growth of Wiki source.

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E-content development for Ainkurunuru resource in ta.Wikisource

Abstract

Tamil Wikisource is one of the schemes of Wikimedia Trust enabling the online Library scheme. This serves as a platform offering free content (Shared License) Books with their original sources in the digital medium. This scheme provides the Contributors of this site to upload books of their own interest, make corrections, upgrade the existing ones and also opportune for the exchange of feedback with respect to constructive growth of the platform. This scheme is successfully used in 72 languages. This scheme of Wikisource under Tamil language has more than 2468 books. This covers a herculean 3.5 lakh pages and more in it. This Covers books from Sangam Literature, Bhakthi Literature, Literature from the countryside (Folk tales or Folktales), History, Science, Arts, Grammar, Travelogues and Biographies. Sangam Literature which is called as the oldest form of literature from Tamil language has very minimal information and data under its belt. The books associated with Aynguruno oru, which is a part of Sangam Literature, has only 5 books as relevant sources and data relating to the original source. The authenticity of the association of those 5 books with Aynguruno oru is also verified. Also there arises the question on the number of secondary sources and data associated with Ainkurunuru and what shall be the answer to it. Should one not think about updating this worrying factor to a positive solution? Is it not time bounding to identify at least the free licensed books related to Ainkurunuru through this study? These shall be addressed in this

research paper. This separation or gap shall be brought to limelight by accumulating and identifying the books that are printed and books that are in the various stages of its publication. Studies like these would accumulate sufficient data and information pertaining to linguistics and result in further development of knowledge. This accumulation shall serve as the data and information required for the origin of research in cognitive technology and Nature of Languages. Hence, this research paper aims at listing the sources associated with Ainkurunuru that are not a part of Tamil Wikisource, the guidelines of adding the same list of sources in the platform and it's acknowledging the importance of these sources in Tamil Wikisource platform.

Keywords: Wikisource, Ainkurunuru Tamil Nature Languages processing, Python Language.

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Introduction

Enriching the data and information about Tamil Language in the E-platform of Wikisource is the primary objective of Tamil enthusiasts. It is the responsibility of the contemporaries to safeguard the literary text of Ainkurunuru by updating it in digital platforms and preserve it as our ancestors have done throughout history. The current study aims at ensuring the documentation as digital content and guidelines for updating all the available data and information about Ainkurunuru on the basis of Tamil literary history in the Wikisource platform.

Significance of Ainkurunuru

Ayungurunorru is a part of EttuThogai Books from Sangam Literature. This book was written during the later part of Sangam Age (2nd Century AD). This book comprises 100 poems for each of the five

different types of landforms including Kurunju, Mullai, Marudham, Neidhal and Palai respectively making it a collection of 500 poems.

Ainkurunuru deals with poems of Agaporul nature and hence the poems have the themes of love, happiness, sorrow, separation, longingness and redemption. The poems are delicately structured with simpler form and are highly rich in imagination. These traits make Ainkurunuru a prototype representing the poems of Agaporul Poems. Some of the significant features of Ainkurunuru are as follows

- Important collection in Tamil literature dealing with the themes of love, happiness, sorrow, separation, longingness and redemption.
- The poems are constructed with rich imagination and are simpler in form.
- This is an example of exemplary wealth beheld by Tamil language and the vastness of Tamil literature.
- The style with which the poems are written is eloquently natural, making use of the words from contemporary life. The Diction used in these poems are colloquially used by people.
- The Poems delve on the customs, tradition and cultural practices of Tamil society. This also acts as the best form of documentation registering the life of Tamil people.
- The poems of this book played a major role in the growth and development of Tamil literature.
- One of the significant features of Ainkurunuru is the nuances with which Agathinai poems are composed. The poems are filled with literary devices like Metaphor, Ullurai, and Iracichi.
- Metaphor is referring to the objective of an object in a concealed manner.
- Simile is the comparison of one object with another.
- Iracichi, Ullurai is exhibiting the true nature of the object.

- All the three traits mentioned above are evidently visible in Ayubgurunooru.
- Yet another distinct feature of Ainkurunuru is its depiction of lifestyle, culture and tradition of the people of its age.
- The poem comprises themes of love, valour, motherhood, fatherhood, friendship, virtue and charity. This proves effective in understanding the life of the people of that time.

Ainkurunuru is considered as one of the important books of Tamil literature. The poems in this book highlights the tradition and prosperous life of Tamil people. The poems of this book prevail as a significant part of Tamil literature till date. Some of the important poetic lines from such glorified Ainkurunuru are as follows: -

- Kurinji thinai - "மலர்க் கொடி இனிய நெஞ்சம் மெல்லத் தூங்கும்"
- Mullai thinai - "அன்னம் வாழியோர் எம் அன்னம்"
- Marutham thinai - "பூங்கொடிப் பொழில் பூத்தது"
- Neithal thinai - "மணல் தார் மணல் தார் மணல் தார்"
- Palai thinai - "நெஞ்சே நீ சினந்து ஏன்" [11].

The poems of Ainkurunuru were written as manuscripts in palm leaves right from the later part of Sangam age. When time posed a threat of its destruction, Tamil scholars transferred them to print media and published them as books.

The primary text of Ainkurunuru was published in 1903 in Chennai. This was revised and published by U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer. He meticulously looked into many manuscripts and published the version of the book in such a way that it would benefit even the people of the present age.

After Saminatha Aiyer, It was S. Vaiyaburi Pillai who published Ainkurunuru in 1927. He made revisions from the version published by Saminatha Aiyer and included much new information that was put forth in the latest edition.

In 1970, Tamil Literary Renaissance Association published Ainkurunuru. This edition was published by Professor Avvai Duraisamy. He made revisions to the version of Vaiyaburi Pillai and put forth new opinions and information.

In 2003, Tamil University published Ainkurunuru. This was published by Professor M. Sivasubramanian. This edition published by him contained much more detailed explanations than that of the previous editions of Ainkurunuru.

All the above five editions of publications concentrated on collectively organisation of poems, structure and formation of poems, types of poems, grammar and meaning after studying everything in detail. All these serve as an important form of information documented from studies and research in Tamil literature.

A brief note on the history of publication of Ainkurunuru can be projected as follows.

- 1903: Publication by U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer
- 1927: Publication by S. Vaiyaburi Pillai
- 1970: Publication by Tamil Literary Renaissance Association
- 2003: Publication by Tamil University

All these publications have detailed explanations for Ainkurunuru that are important for the references of future scholars and researchers in Tamil literary history.

Ainkurunuru in Print Media

U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer, in 1903 organised Ainkurunuru in the following order of Marutham, Neidhal, Kurunji, Paalai and Mullai with each section consisting of hundred poems and published in printed form. The second and third editions of the same were published in the year 1920 and 1944 respectively. The Manuscripts of Thiruvaduthurai Adheenam, K. M. Veluppilai and Thirumayilai Sanmugam Pillai enabled the preservation of comments and criticisms, also with Alvaar Thirunagari T. Latchumana Kavirayar's older textul manuscripts helped in this publication.

Avvai. Su. Duraisami Pillai's explanation for the first hundred poems of Ayubgurunooru was published by Ka. Govindan in 1938. After that Annamalai University published Marudham, Neidhal as a volume and later Kurunji, Paalai as a compilation and Mullai as a separate volume. Thus published Ainkurunuru as compilation three volumes in 1957. This publication was supported by the edition of U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer and manuscripts of Seerkazhi Govindasami reddy. P. V. Soma Sundaranaar's explanatory text was published by Saiva Siddhanta Publishing corporation in 1961. The revised edition of the same was published in 1966.

Primary source publication of Ainkurunuru

- Ainkurunuru (original version) – Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1957
- Ainkurunuru Kurinji (original version) – Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1957
- Ainkurunuru Mullai (original version) – Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1958
- Ainkurunuru Marutham (original version) – Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1938
- Ainkurunuru (Marudham, Neithal) – Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1957

Versions with original text and explanation

- Ainkurunuru and older texts – Dr. U. Ve. Saminatha Iyer, 1903
- Original version of Ainkurunuru and its explanation - Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1938
- Ainkurunuru - Dr. U. Ve. Saminatha Iyer, 2012
- Ainkurunuru Mullai – Puliyoor Kesigan, 2010
- Ainkurunuru – Print publication, 1994
- Ainkurunuru- Dr. S. Jegathratchagan, 2017

Versions of Text

- Ainkurunuru and older texts- Dr. U. Ve. Saminatha Iyer, 1903
- Original version of Ainkurunuru and its explanation - Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1938
- Ainkurunuru (Original version)- Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1957
- Ainkurunuru Mullai (Original version)- Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, First edition 1958
- Ainkurunuru Marutham (original version) – Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1938
- Ainkurunuru (Marudham, Neithal) – Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai, 1957

After the publication of the first edition by U. Ve. Sa, the second edition was published in 1920. After his publication Avvai. Su. Duraisamy Pillai's version of publication was made as three volumes in 1957. The first hundred poems were published before the publication of the three volumes in 1938. Finally, Avvai. Su. Duraisamy Pillai compiled all the volumes in 1958 and published them as the publication of Annamalai University. Subsequently Po. Ve. Somasundaranaars's explanation was published in 1961 and 1966. The original version/ source was published by N. C. P. H in 1957 and Murray's edition of publication was released in 1981.

Translation of Ainkurunuru

1. **Ainkurunuru (Selected Poems of Love) in English –** Dr. S. Rajeswari (Section: Sangam Tamil Poems- English translation list, Publisher: Sandhirodhayam, Madurai, Year: 2022).
2. AINKURUNURU IN ENGLISH - S.N. KANDASWAMY, TAMIL UNIVERSITY, THANJAVUR.

Malayalam Translation

The Poems of Ainkurunuru have been translated to Malayalam language thrice. The work titled “Rendaiyira Varsathe Trinjyitta Malayalam Padhyangas' ' was published by Vettam Maani as editor-in-chief composed of poems written by Orambogiyar, Peyanar and Kabilar. The poems of Ainkurunuru are also found in “Agam Kavidhaigal " which was edited and translated by N. V. Krishnna Warrier.

Editions of Ainkurunuru

1. **Dr. U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer**

The poems of Ainkurunuru have been written and used right from the lateral part of Sangam Age. This was later revised, edited and published for the first time in 1903 by Dr. U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer in such a way for the Tamil people of present age to be benefitted out of it. Once after the publication of this book, many Tamil scholars have released secondary texts for this book.

Even though the book of Ainkurunuru was published in 1903, the history of the secondary text on this book can be traced back to 1938 from Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai. The secondary texts primarily started with Maruthathinai and later on 18 texts have originated. U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer, in both his versions in 1903 and 1920 respectively, has attached the old text along with it during its publications. This old

text was mentioned to be a part of a manuscript by Alwar Thirunagari Sri T.Lakshmana Kavirayar by U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer. There are 196 poems in the old text. In the text Vezhappathu, Vellankurukkuppathu, Siruvenkakaippathu, Kezhappathu, Kurakuppathu have been acquired without any discrepancies. Whereas the secondary text of 13 chapters is not found. Other than this the old texts of a few smaller poems have been obtained.

2. Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai

His version of publication published by Annamalai University consisted of notes on the biography of authors of each Thinai along with the distinguished themes about global science and philosophy. Also, the old text, hidden moral and difference in subject of each poem is properly arranged. The details of the secondary texts cited by him were also provided in the respective pages. He pointed out the same subject difference as mentioned by U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer. After the version published by U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer, it was this edition published by Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai which was highly regarded and as the best form of revised version. Even the line missing from the 490th poem of U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer's publications were found, rectified and fulfilled in the publication of Avvai S.Duraisamy Pillai.

1. Palm leaf manuscripts
2. Doctoral Dissertations

The poems of Ainkurunuru were originally composed on palm leaf manuscripts during the later part of the Sangam Age. Dr. U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer undertook the task of revising, editing, and publishing these poems for the first time in 1903. Following the publication of this book, numerous Tamil scholars subsequently released additional texts related to Ainkurunuru.

The palm leaf manuscripts are being preserved in the following places.

1. Adayar Library and research centre, Chennai.
2. Annamalai University, Chidhambaram.
3. Institute of Asian Studies, Semmanjeri, Chennai.
4. Adi Bhimaraja Goswami Mutt, Thanjavur.
5. Ramanasramam. Thiruvannamalai.
6. World Institute of Tamil Studies, Taramani, Chennai.
7. Oriental Manuscripts Library, Chepauk, Chennai.
8. Oriental Manuscripts Library, Thiruvananthapuram.
9. Dr. U.Ve. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai.
10. Tamil University, Department of Manuscripts, Thanjavur.

3. Doctoral Dissertations

- Ainkurunuru – Syntax Bibliographies, Dr. S.Silambumani
- Ainkurunuru Statement and Old Text - Semantics Dr. Bhavani
- A comparison of the values of the women living in Ainkurunuru and Kalithogai - Mrs. G.Karthika

Ainkurunuru in Wikisource

There are two books available on Wikki source regarding Ainkurunuru. One of them is integrated with the original source, while the other exists as a standalone text in draft form. No specific source is attributed to the latter [1]. On December 30, 2023, the presence of two books was confirmed [6]. However, it is noted that few more updates are still required, as indicated by the mentioned references. With the future in mind, one should explore methods to refine and enhance the books currently present or to be created on Wikki source.

Improving tabulation of Ainkurunuru

Documents written on the basis of Ainkurunuru should not be confined to printed books. Hence, the inclusions that are mandatory in the tabulation of the book shall be constructed as follows.

- Ainkurunuru in Palm leaf manuscripts
    - Primary and original source manuscripts
    - Explanatory and secondary manuscripts
- Ainkurunuru as printed book
    - Primary Text
    - Secondary Text
        - Old texts
        - Textuality
        - Contemporary texts
- Theses
        - Comparative research of Indian languages
        - Comparative research of foreign languages
        - Comparative research of dravidian languages
        - Comparative research on the comparison of Tamil literature.
- Translations
        - Translation in Global languages
        - Translation in Indian languages

Tabulations of this sort shall strive for ages to come. The analysis of this shall be attempted.

Significance of updating Ainkurunuru

Wikisource serves as a collaborative platform for consolidating educational resources, as it significantly contributes to the conduct of

research related to the natural language of Tamil. This platform not only facilitates studies in linguistics but also serves as a medium for researchers from various global universities to conduct and disseminate their research. Some of the best outcomes of Wikisource are,

- To continue striving for various research areas in Ainkurunuru.
- For facilitating comparative research on Indian languages.
- For facilitating comparative research on Global languages.
- For accumulation of data in research based on linguistic grounds.
- For creating words from Ainkurunuru in Wiktionary schemes.
- For conjoining Wikidata.
- For the creation of new essays and articles in Wikipedia.
- For the creation of instrumentation that enables the distribution of information regarding Ainkurunuru.
- For the creation of new software on Ainkurunuru.
- For instrumentation of teaching learning methodology of Ainkurunuru.

Conclusion

Based on the current study, it can be concluded that the Tamil Wikisource will be a repository library that will store studies on Ainkurunuru and freely licensed books relevant to it in one place. Moreover, it arranges that the Tamil Wikisource Project will be a forerunner for all the 72 Wikisource projects and that the Wikisource project will improve on the basis of the history of Tamil literature.

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Dr. M. Mythily
Dr. Sathiyaraj Thangasamy
J. Nitheesh,

4

E-content development for Purananuru resource in ta.Wikisource

Abstract

The Wikisource project, otherwise known as the Tamil Wikisource, is a part of the Wikimedia movement, specifically the Wikimedia Meta-Wiki initiative. Such a project serves as an online library, hosting content arising out of various scholarly books. The aforementioned operates as a collaborative platform, allowing individuals to contribute, edit, and review the content. Contributors are considered independent scholars, and they have the freedom to submit and revise materials according to their preferences. The project emphasizes privacy for contributors and provides them with the autonomy to submit and modify content.

Subsequently, the Tamil Wikisource hosts a total of 2,468 books in the Tamil language, covering diverse topics such as Sangam literature, devotional literature, regional literature, history, science, art, grammar, travel, life history, research, commentary, and military literature. Notably, Sangam literature or ancient Tamil literature performs the function of significant focus, showcasing the literary heritage of the Tamil language. Moreover the subject includes works much like Purananuru and its main source, representing a consequential aspect of Tamil literary history.

However, the availability of information with reference to the sources and origins of the collected data remains limited. There are some questions that arise about the specific sources from which the material was collected, it

shows a particular aspect that requires further clarification. Additionally, the project aims to identify and integrate unique literary works that may not be easily accessible elsewhere. The exploration of this diverse collection contributes not only to linguistic research but also to the broader understanding of Tamil culture and heritage. Thus the research, through the Wikisource project, seeks to facilitate the integration of valuable literary works into the Tamil Wikimedia, thereby promoting the preservation and dissemination of Tamil language and culture. Further investigation and documentation of sources would enhance the transparency and credibility of this endeavor.

Keywords : Wikisource, Purananooru, Tamil Natural Language Processing, Python Language.

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Introduction

"Purananuru" performs the function of significant anthology in Sangam literature, encompassing diverse aspects of the life, culture, arts, politics, economy, warfare, valor, ethics, and justice of the ancient Tamils. The aforementioned literary work provides detailed information about the lifestyle and values of the ancient Tamils, covering topics such as politics, economics, cultural practices, ethics, and warfare strategies. Therefore, the primary objective of the present research is to explore the wealth of information contained in "Purananuru" and devise methodologies for integrating a certain data into the Wikimedia platform.

To achieve this goal, the study focuses on understanding the literary nuances, historical context, and research findings embedded in "Purananuru." It also aims to investigate various ways to contribute valuable information to Wikimedia, considering aspects such as literary analysis, historical context, and research insights. The research

further delves into the available resources and methodologies for effectively presenting the literary content of "Purananuru" on the Wikimedia platform.

By conducting the present study, the researchers aim to establish a connection between the rich literary heritage of "Purananuru" as well as the Wikimedia platform, contributing to the broader dissemination of Tamil literature and culture. Additionally, the research process serves as a vital exploration in which ancient Tamil literary works, especially those from the Sangam period, can be preserved, studied, and shared in the digital age.

Calibre of Purananuru

"Purananuru" typifies one of the eight anthologies in Sangam literature, constituting a collection of poems belonging to the Agam (interior) genre. It takes account of numbering around 400 poems, have been sung by various poets in different periods as well as represent a diverse range of themes and emotions. The content of "Purananuru" provides detailed insights into the life, culture, arts, politics, economy, warfare, valor, ethics, and justice of the ancient Tamils.

The anthology serves as a valuable source for understanding the lifestyle, customs, arts, politics, economy, warfare strategies, heroism, codes of conduct, and moral values of the ancient Tamils. It is considered a treasure trove of information about Tamil history, heritage, and classical literature. The special features of "Purananuru" include its coverage of diverse aspects of Tamil society and its role as a significant historical and cultural document. In essence, "Purananuru" stands as a testament to the richness of Tamil culture and history, making it an essential resource for exploring the traditions, virtues, and accomplishments of the ancient Tamil people.

Historical Significance: "Purananuru" provides detailed information about the life, customs, arts, politics, economy, warfare strategies, heroism, codes of conduct, and moral values of the ancient Tamils. It is considered a comprehensive record of Tamil history, culture, and classical literature. In particular, it is often referred to as the "Tamil Historical Anthology,"due to its richness in content.

Cultural Uniqueness: "Purananuru" stands as a unique resource showcasing the cultural richness of the ancient Tamils. It mainly covers various aspects of their life, including customs, arts, politics, economy, warfare, valor, ethics, and justice. The anthology is regarded as a significant cultural document that provides valuable insights into the traditions and virtues of the ancient Tamil people.

Ethical Excellence: "Purananuru" highlights the ethical values upheld by the ancient Tamils. These poems within the anthology touch upon themes such as heroism, codes of conduct, justice, and moral principles. Furthuremore, a certain emphasis on ethical values adds to the cultural and historical importance of the work.

Artistic Distinction: Out of the poems in "Purananuru" exhibit artistic excellence, encompassing the richness of the Tamil language, poetic expressions, and literary beauty. AS well, the anthology includes poems that showcase the linguistic prowess, poetic charm, and literary accomplishments of the ancient Tamils, making it a distinguished work in Tamil literature.

"Purananuru" shines as a pinnacle in Tamil literature. By providing detailed information about the lifestyle, customs, arts, history, and more of the ancient Tamils, it continues to be a valuable book for many even today. Some notable poems from this literary work include:

- The poem "Yaadhum Oore Yaavarum Kelir" by Avvaiyar elucidates the universal nature of humanity, emphasizing the interconnectedness of all towns and people. As well reflects the philosophical depth of the ancient Tamil society.
- "Varunanai" is a composition by Bharathiyar that praises Varuna, the god of rain, celebrating the natural beauty and knowledge bestowed by the environment. It highlights the reverence ancient Tamils had for nature and their understanding of ecological balance.
- "Kongu Thervazhakai" sung by Madhurai Kanchi portrays the way of life in the Kongu region, depicting the cultural nuances and traditions of the people living there. It provides a vivid picture of the Kongu lifestyle, contributing to the cultural documentation found in the anthology [7].

In essence, this literary masterpiece serves as an excellent depiction of the lives and values of the ancient Tamils. It remains a useful resource for many, offering profound insights into the heritage and philosophy of the Tamil people.

Purananuru printed formats

In the realm of printed formats, concern work had already reached us through printed books, journals, and publications. The literature obtained in these formats has become accessible to everyone's hands, making it easier for readers to acquire the desired literary works. In this modern era, the distribution of printed books has evolved, and today, a single book can reach millions of readers simultaneously. The rapid dissemination of books allows researchers, readers, and book enthusiasts to have access to a myriad of titles promptly. As a result, the circulation of books that were once sought after by researchers and readers alike has significantly increased. This phenomenon has facilitated the swift availability of preferred research materials and literary works to individuals, creating a boon for scholars and enthusiasts.

Purananuru Manuscript

When the Purananuru was published in 1894, A. Selvaraj mentions that the original verses (moolapratikal) of Purananuru were available in the 5th volume and the commentaries (uraipratikal) in the 6th volume (Purananuru Publication History, pp. 14-15).

Table 1: Purananuru Manuscript

S.No.	Editors	Contributors	Poetry Range
1	Srila Sri Subramania Desikars of Thiruvaduthurai Adheenam	-	1-400
2	Thiruthanigai Saravanapperumal Aiyar	C.V. Thamothara Pillaiyar of Jaffna	1-400

3	Nallur Sadasiva Pillaiyar and Thiru T. Kanagasundaram Pillaiyar of Jaffna	P. Vasudeva Mudaliar of Chennai	246-369
4	V. Kanakasapai Pillaiyar of Jaffna	-	1-366
5	Shanmugam Pillaiyar	P. Sundarampillaiyar of Thiruvananthapuram	3-369

Table 2: Purananuru Manuscript

S.No.	Editors	Contributors	Poetry Range
1	Srila Sri Subramania Desikars of Thiruvaduthurai Adheenam	-	1-200
2	Srila Sri Ambalavana Desikar of the Adheenam	-	1-107
3	Azhagia Chittambala Kavirayar of Mithilaipatti	E. Subbaraya Mudaliar of Srivaikundam	1-261
4	Thiruparkatana Kaviraayar of Vannarpettai, Tirunelveli	Azhagia Chittambala Kavirayar, descendant of the editor	1-266
5	Subbraya Pillaiyar of Tenkasi	C.V. Thamothara Pillaiyar of Jaffna	1-260

6	(Fragment of commentary)	Trikooda Rasa Kaviraayar	1-48
7	(Fragment)	-	1-57
8	Kumarasami Pillaiyar of Thoothukudi	(Fragment)	748
9	(Fragment)	A. Sundaramurthy Pillaiyar of Aarumuga Mangalam	1-216
10	(Fragment)	(Fragment)	1-196

Commentaries on Purananuru

It can be classified into the following four types based on the nature of its explanations.

- **Old Commentary with Known Authorshi**p: These are commentaries that have been authored by scholars such as U. V. Swaminatha Iyer, and they provide detailed explanations of the poems.
- **Commentaries in Classical Poetry Style**: Some commentaries are written in the style of classical poetry, enhancing the literary richness of the explanations.
- **Commentaries in Modern Poetry Style**: Certain commentaries are composed in modern poetry style, offering a contemporary touch to the interpretations.
- **New Commentaries**: The recent commentaries written by scholars who have provided fresh perspectives and insights into the poems. Notable contributors include S. Duraisamy Pillai, Puliyur Kesikan, R. Mohan, R.

Singaravelan Vadivealan, N. Manikkavasakan, A. Manickanar, V. D. Irasu, R. Seenuvasan, R. Ilankumaran, V. Gurunathan, K. V. Palasubramanian, K. Raja, P. Arumugam, Manimekalai Prasuram, and others.

Translations in Purananuru

Purananuru, which vividly describes the wars of the Tamils, has been translated into various languages to reach a wider audience. The translations in different languages are as follow:

Urdu - M. R. Safran Begam

Title: *Tamilche Sevviyal Noolgal Moli Peyarpu*

Published by Semmozhi Tamilayvu, Madhya Nirodhana Mandiram, Chennai.

Hindi - M. Govindarajan

Title: *Ettuththokai Pattuppattu*
Published work on the anthology of ten long poems.

Telugu - Deva Sangeetham

Title: *Ettuththokai Pattuppattu*
An anthology of ten long poems translated into Telugu.

Kannada - R. Seenivasan

English - G. U. Pope

- Title: *Extracts from Purananooru*

English - A. K. Ramanujam

- Title: *Sangam Poetry: Purananuuru*

- Published by Semmozhi Tamilayvu, Madhya Nirodhana Mandiram, Chennai.

English - Maruthanayakam

Published by Semmozhi Tamilayvu, Madhya Nirodhana Mandiram, Chennai.

English - George L. Hart and Hank Heifetz

Title: *The Four Hundred Songs of War and Wisdom: An Anthology of Poems from Classical*

English - Mrs. Vaidehi Herberts

These translations in various languages serve as valuable resources for those interested in understanding the rich content of Purananuru from different linguistic perspectives.

Publications of Purananuru

Purananuru has been published continuously from 1894 to the present day. It can be followed as list of editions and releases based on the historical timeline:

- 1894 - First Edition:
  - The initial edition of Purananuru was released in 1894, marking the beginning of its print publications.
- Early 20th Century:
  - During the early 20th century mainly multiple editions and reprints contributed to the dissemination of Purananuru.

- Contemporary Period:
    - Continuous publications and reprints have been carried out in contemporary times, moreover ensuring the availability of Purananuru for readers.

Thus, the historical timeline demonstrates the enduring significance of Purananuru, with a consistent effort to keep it in print and make it accessible to a wide audience.

Table 3: Publication of Purananuru

S.No.	Year	Editor
1	1894	U.V. Swaminatha Iyer
2	1938	S. Vaiyapuri Pillai
3	1940	Saiva Siddhantha Maha Samajam
4	1947	Mu. Raghava Iyengar
5	1947	Owvai S. Duraisamy Pillai
6	1951	Owvai S. Duraisamy Pillai
7	1958	Murray E.S. Rajah
8	1958	Puliyur Kesikan
9	1976	Ira. Deivasigamani
10	1976	A. Srinivasan
11	1981	New Century Book House
12	1985	Tamil University
13	1987	Manimekalai Publications
14	1995	A. Singaravadivelan

15	1998	Jna. Maanikavasagan
16	1999	A. Maanickanar
17	1999	Ku. Irasavelu
18	2000	V.T. Ramasubramanian
19	2000	R. Srinivasan
20	2002	Sujatha
21	2003	Ira. Ilangoamaran
22	2003	V. Gurunathan
23	2003	Sujatha
24	2004	Ku.Ve. Balasubramanian Group
25	2005	Aarmadhi Sekaran
26	2006	Ko. Ilaya Perumal
27	2006	S.V. Subramanian
28	2008	A.P. Palayan
29	2009	S.V. Subramanian
30	2009	Ki. Raja
31	2010	P. Aarumugam
32	2010	M.V. Pasupathi

Straight through the Traditional Medium of Purananuru, along with Commentaries, Publications, and Translations, extensive research has been conducted. Additionally, an electrification of information has taken place through various digital platforms. Although initially anchored in the print medium, there has been a paradigm shift towards converting ancient literary works into electronic formats, necessitating the digitization of classical texts. The aforesaid act essentially to adapt to the changing times and make ancient literature accessible through electronic means. Hence, currently find oneselves in an era where

ancient literary works, such as Purananuru, are not only preserved in traditional printed formats but are also being actively digitized for a wider audience.

Purananuru in Wikisource

In Wikimedia, there are three books related to Purananuru, with two of them being primary source texts. The third book is in a preparatory stage with only a draft available. However, there are some lacking the availability of additional sources for the particular topic. As of December 31, 2023, information about these three books has been documented on the platform. While the above said details provide insights into the existing content, further contributions and updates are necessary to enhance the information available on Wikimedia. Moving along, exploring methods to contribute and improve the content related to Purananuru on Wikimedia.

Purananuru Database Maintenance

All- important to consolidate the content related to Purananuru, which has been dispersed among various publications. Therefore, it is of the essence to organize and structure the contents of the Purananuru in the form of a database, that should systematically include the materials found in the existing publications, facilitating easy access and reference. Such an organized approach will contribute to the efficient preservation and dissemination of the wealth of information contained in Purananuru. This initiative aims to ensure that the valuable content from Purananuru is not only preserved but also made readily available for research, study, and exploration. The structured database will serve as a comprehensive resource for those interested in delving into the richness of Purananuru.

Purananuru can be configured as follows:

- Oral Transmissions:
    - Original One Hundred Quatrains orally transmitted
    - Interpretative One Hundred Quatrains orally transmitted
- Written Transcriptions:
    - Original One Hundred Quatrains in written form
    - Explanatory One Hundred Quatrains in written form
- Published Works with Purananuru:
    - Original work
    - Explanatory work
    - Old commentaries
    - Modern commentaries
    - Current literary works
    - Research publications
    - Indian language translations and commentaries
- Old Manuscripts:
    - Old textual documents
- Current Literary Works:
    - Literary commentaries
    - Research publications
    - Language studies
    - Dravidian language studies
    - Tamil literature and related studies
    - Contemporary literature

- Current linguistic studies
- Global language studies
- Indian language studies

These categories encompass a vast array of works, ranging from ancient oral traditions to modern research publications, ensuring the comprehensive coverage and exploration of Purananuru across different formats and mediums.

Such a classification aligns with the historical context and encourages us to explore small-scale efforts further in subsequent sections.

Effects of Purananuru Development

The Wikimolam, serving as a repository of educational resources, significantly contributes to Tamil language-related research, facilitating natural language processing studies [5] [6] [7] [8]. It not only supports research but also acts as a library for scholars and researchers globally. In addition, it yields various benefits such as:

- Continuing research on Purananuru through multiple perspectives.
- Facilitating research on Indian languages in a comparative manner.
- Availability of global comparative studies on languages.
- Providing access to natural language research on Indian languages.
- Incorporating Purananuru words into dictionary projects.

- Article creation on Purananuru in Wikipedia.
- Generating data for linguistic studies on Purananuru.
- Developing tools for receiving information about Purananuru.
- Integrating Purananuru knowledge into Wiktionary.
- Enabling the development of learning tools for studying Purananuru.

Such activities contribute to the overall enhancement of knowledge and research in the field of linguistics and literature.

Conclusion

In a concluding part, Purananuru remains a significant work in Tamil literature, providing a comprehensive view of the life of ancient Tamils. In particular, research on Purananuru extends to various disciplines such as linguistics, Tamil literature, history, and cultural studies. These studies have not only influenced research in India but also in numerous global educational and research institutions. The findings are disseminated through various journals and books. Therefore, aggregating these studies in one place makes it easy to access and comprehend the diverse aspects of Purananuru. Such compilation aids in the creation of a comprehensive understanding of Purananuru, fostering further research.

Tamil Wikimolam serves as an open educational resource. It not only simplifies the accessibility of information from various fields but also contributes to scholarly research. Hence, Tamil

Wikimolam turns out to be an excellent platform for aggregating research on Purananuru, providing a structured and unified approach. Additionally, the aforementioned initiative enhances the Tamil Wikimolam platform, making it a valuable resource in the field of Tamil literature and history, providing a significant contribution to the 72 Wikimolam projects. Furthermore, it plays a pivotal role in the broader context of Tamil literary history, solidifying the Tamil Wikimolam initiative as a crucial repository of knowledge.

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Dr. **S. Muniyasamy,**
Dr. Sathiyaraj Thangasamy, &
Dr. Nithya R.

Index of Key Terms (with Tamil equivalents)

English Term	Tamil Equivalent
Ainkurunuru	ஐங்குறுநூறு
Ancient	தொன்மையான
Avvai	அவ்வையார்
Books	புத்தகங்கள்
Content	உள்ளடக்கம்
Development	வளர்ச்சி
History	வரலாறு
Important	முக்கியம்
Information	தகவல்
Language	மொழி
Languages	மொழிகள்
Library	நூலகம்
Literary	இலக்கியச் சார்ந்த
Literature	இலக்கியம்
Manuscripts	கருவூல்கள்
Natrinai	நற்றிணை
Original	அசல்

Platform	தளம்
Poems	பாடல்கள் / கவிதைகள்
Project	திட்டம்
Publication	வெளியீடு
Published	வெளியிடப்பட்டது
Purananuru	புறநானூறு
Research	ஆய்வு
Source	மூலம்
Sources	ஆதாரங்கள்
Studies	ஆய்வுகள்
Tamil	தமிழ்
Text	உரை
Texts	உரைகள்
Various	பலவகை
Version	பதிப்பு
Wiki Data	விக்கித்தரவு
Wikimedia	விக்கிமீடியா
Wikisource	விக்கிமூலம்